HESPERIID BUTTERFLIES FROM SOUTH VIETNAM (I)

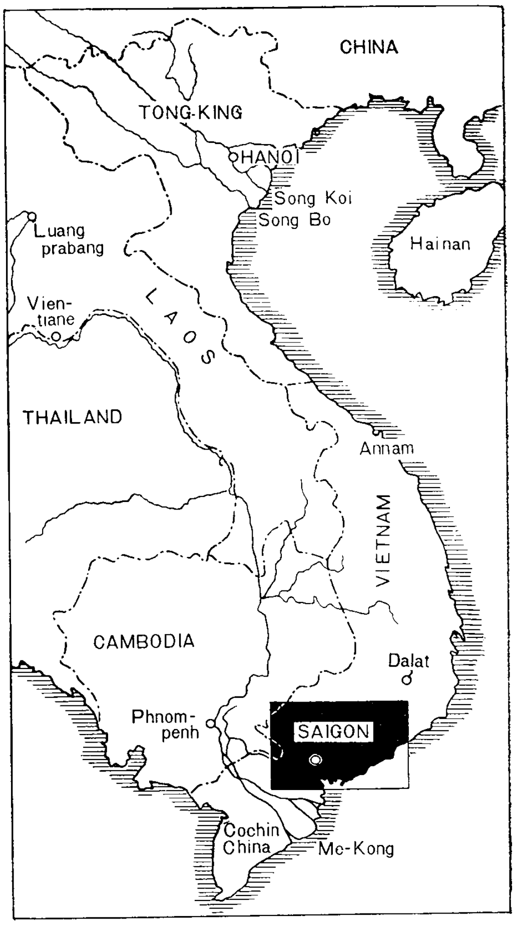
By Sadanobu Inoue [1] and Akito Kawazoé [2]

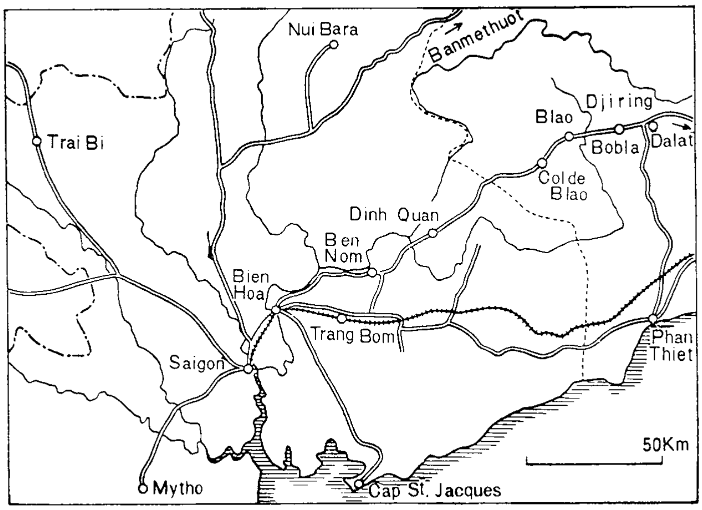
Introduction

In his "Contribution à l'Étude des Lépidoptères du Vietnam (Rhopalocera), 1957", R. Métaye recorded 61 species of Hesperiids comprised in 36 genera from Vietnam. However, after examining all the specimens collected by the senior author during his stay in South Vietnam (August 18, 1958–September 27, 1962), we have found more than 90 species of hesperiids occurring in South Vietnam. Therefore, if Central and North Vietnamese species are added thereto the number of hesperiid species in all Vietnam might be greatly increased.

Almost all of the specimens were captured by the senior author himself, hence we do not mention the name of collector, but a small number of them were caught by his Vietnamese collaborators.

Authors' hearty thanks naturally go first to Mr. Roger Métaye, a French lepidopterist in Saigon, who furnished the senior author during his stay there with valuable information on Vietnamese butterflies, and to Dr. Takashi Shirôzu, Professor of Kyushu University, who granted us every facility of investigating many relevant literatures on South-east Asian butterflies, and also to the many faithful collaborators in Vietnam, who were always willing to offer labor and accompanied the senior author wherever he directed his jeep with equipments: (Messrs.) Trinh thieu Kinh; Phan toan Phuoc; Koan vinh Khuong; Mai quang Tri; Truong van Suu; Nguyen dinh Thuan; To van Dieu; Nguyen Chut; Nguyen Nhan; Nguyen Don; Chim dinh Thuan; Le van Phuoc; Tran van Cuu; Doan tan Loi.





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Subfamily Coeliadinae

The butterflies of this subfamily fly so swiftly like an arrow that it is hard to capture all species occurring in an area in a short stay. Evans (1949) recorded nine species from Indochinese region based upon the collection of the British Museum (Natural History), that is, one species (*Hasora chromus chromus* Cramer) from Annam, and eight from Tonkin. Métaye (1957) published his catalogue of butterflies of Vietnam and recorded five species as "Ismeninae" including two species not recorded by Evans. One is *Badamia exclamationis* Fabricius, which is abundant in Vietnam, and the other is *Ismene septentrionis*. The latter species, now being regarded as the same species as *Bibasis striata* Hewitson, is essentially a Chinese member with its range extending from Yunnan to Korea, but its habitat is not mentioned clearly in the Métaye's list, and occurrence of this species is unthinkable in Indo-China south of upper Tonkin.

Six species belonging to three genera were caught by Inoue, and three are now newly recorded from Indochinese region.

1. ***Bibasis sena uniformis*** Elwes & Edwards, 1897. (Figs. 1-2, ♂; Textfig. 1, ♂ genitalia)

Specimen examined: 1 ♂, Trang Bom, 14-Jan.-1962.

This *Hasora*-like species is the type-species of the genus *Bibasis*.

Male forewing narrow with much sharply pointed apex; upperside brown, forewing plain, hindwing basal half paler but base of space 7 remarkably darker, with cilia on tornal and dorsal margins conspicuously orange-red. Underside brown with a slight purplish tinge on discal and basal areas, forewing costal half of central area paler with a strong purple tinge, the dorsal half conspicuously yellowish white; hindwing central band pure white with silvery gloss. Legs orange; abdomen with orange tip.

Male genitalia: Dorsum moderate, the anterior margin strongly produced anteriorly, tegumen connected with sclerotized fenestrula by narrow membrane which extends ventrally but is not fused at the lower-most with diaphragma, the latero-ventral portion of tegumen short produced ventrally forming a lamellate expansion; scaphium slightly shorter than tegumen, completely conglutinated with sclerotized fenestrula, dorsal margin convexed in lateral view, the posterior half bifid laterally forming a pair of unci which are V-shaped in dorsal view, each uncus tapered apically with slightly hamulate extremity, the ventral margin recavated inwards with the lower surface minutely serrate; gnathal sclerite tripartite: a pair of basal lamellae and a ventral lamella; the basal lamellae narrowed basally and hardly connected with sclerotized fenestrula by an ill-developed ridge, ventral edge of that lamella remarkably ridgy, lateral membranous area lying between both basal and ventral lamellae densely serrate, the ventral lamella simple, not serrate; reflexion of anterior margin of tegumen very broad and entirely overlapping the tegumen as well as sclerotized fenestrula on dorsad of dorsum, but tapering ventrally and broadened again near connecting portion of tegumen with vinculum; vinculum narrow and gradually widened ventrally; saccus ill-developed. Valvae large and triangular, costa short, triangular with long, narrow, ligulate extremity forming a well-developed transtilla which penetrates into anellus; ampulla robustly sclerotized, protruding inwardly with the margin roughly serrate, a narrow membranous area on outer wall of valva between harpe

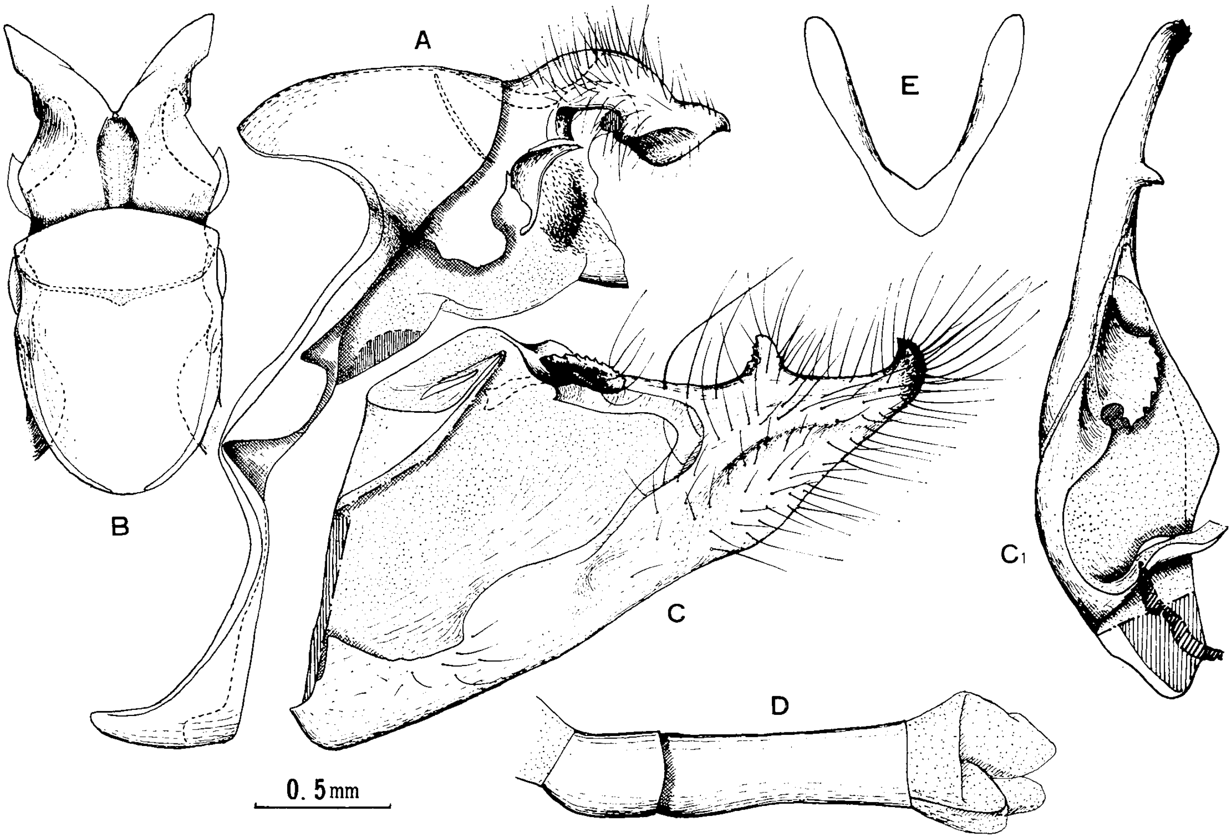

Fig. 1. Male genitalia of *Bibasis sena uniformis* Elwes & Edwards.
A: Lateral aspect of ring. B: Dorsal aspect of dorsum.
C: Inner aspect of right-hand valva. C_1: Dorsal aspect of right-hand valva.
D: Lateral aspect of phallus. E: Posterior aspect of juxta.

and ampulla; harpe large and triangular, occupying distal half of valva, tapered apically with two cuspid-like processes on the dorsal margin, one at middle of that margin and the other at the apical end, and the latter with minute serration on the inner surface; sacculus short with a triangular lamellate process inwardly. Phallus short and straight, subzonal portion slightly shorter than half of suprazonal portion of aedeagus, coecum not developed. Juxta V-shaped, the lateral arms dilated apically, with rounded tip.

This species is widely distributed from South India, Ceylon and North-western Himalayas (Murree, Kumaon), through East India, Burma, Siam, Andaman, Hainan, Malaya, Java, Borneo, Sumba, Bawean to the Philippines and Celebes, and is separated into four subspecies.

2. ***Hasora proxima chalybeia* ssp. nov.** (Figs. 3-4, ♂; 5-6, ♀; Textfig. 2, ♂ genitalia)

Male upperside plain brown with no sexual stigma; underside purple brown with strong purple gloss except on inner half of costal area of forewing which is paler and greyish in ground colour,

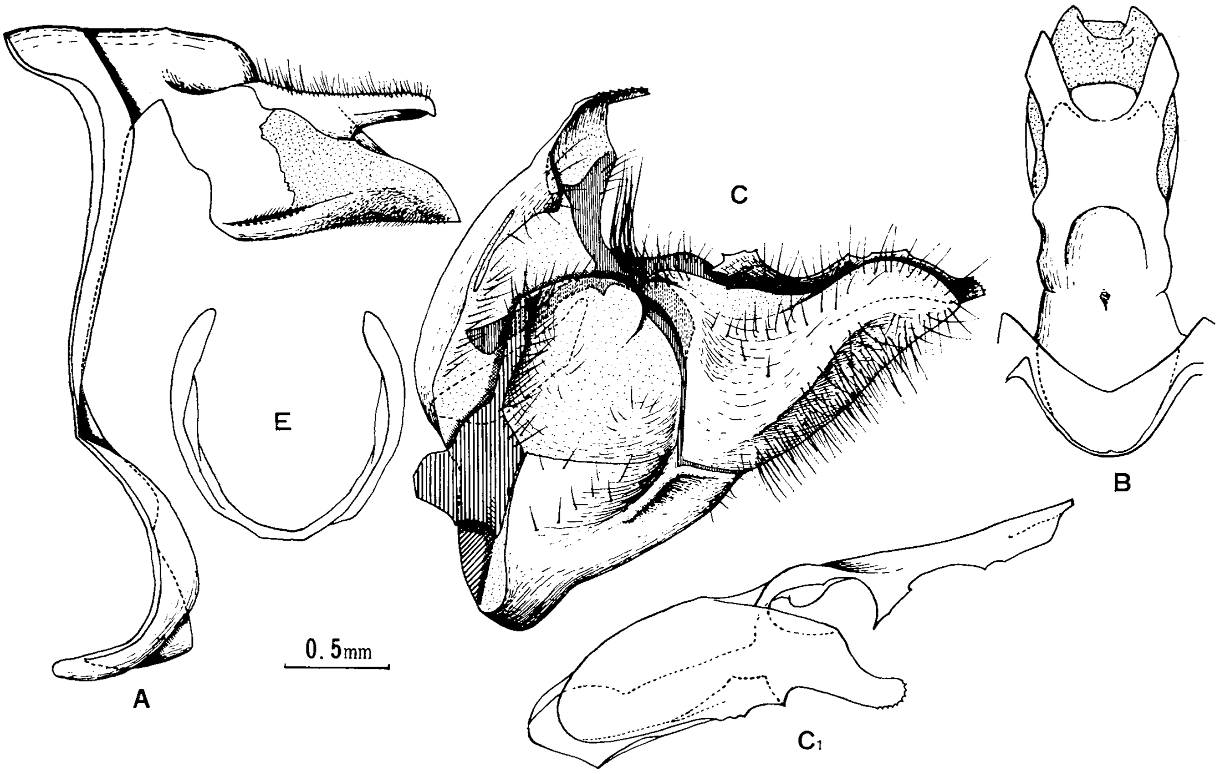

Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *Hasora proxima chalybeia* **ssp. nov.**
A: Lateral aspect of ring. B: Dorsal aspect of dorsum.
C: Inner aspect of right-hand valva, with juxta.
C_1: Dorsal aspect of right-hand valva. E: Posterior aspect of juxta.

forewing pre-apical faint band from costa to space 3 running parallel to the outer margin, hindwing white central band from space 7 to tornus 2 mm wide, with inner margin sharply bordered, the outer margin diffused, in space 1a the band completely dissipated, tornal dark area broad.

Female forewing with two small comma-like hyline spots in spaces 2 and 3, hindwing below with a broad band, 2.5-3 mm wide.

Forewing in both sexes with apex sharply pointed, outer margin convex at veins 5 to 7, but slightly concave at the middle of termen. Hindwing rounded, tornus short lobed at vein 1b.

Male genitalia: Dorsum moderate, sclerotized fenestrula swelling posterodorsally, tegumen produced anteriorly at the middle, a short and small membranous area at dorso-median portion between tegumen and sclerotized fenestrula; scaphium large, uncus divided laterally into a pair of simple uncal arms, and with a short tongue-shaped lobe with rounded distal margin between the bases of the arms; gnathos large, the basal portion completely fused with sclerotized fenestrula by inconspicuous suture, the ventral portion extending posteriorly beyond uncal extremity, and forming a cochlear; vinculum short, saccus moderate. Valvae large and rather highly complicated in structure as in the other *Hasora*-species; external wall well-sclerotized but a small membranous area below costa-ampulla complex; ampulla short, having an apical lamellate process curved posteriorly, with inner margin serrate, and a flap-like triangular small process; distal margin of valva between ampulla and harpe broadly excavated with very remarkable ⌉-shaped inner ridge, of which anterior elongation is extended proximally below ampulla and the ventral one along the proximal margin of harpe; harpe tongue-shaped, gently narrowed apically with apical extremity blunt and serrate, a small inner subbasal process on the dorsal margin furnished with some teeth; sacculus large, triangular, connected with harpe by narrow inner ridge. Phallus* short and simple. Juxta semi-circular, the basal portion wide, lateral arms slender with blunt tip.

Length of forewing: 20 mm in male, 22 mm in female.

Distribution: South Vietnam.

Holotype: ♂, Thu Duc, 11-Feb.-1962.

Paratypes: 1♀, Trang Bom, 17-May-1962; 1♀, same locality, 2-Sept.-1962.

This new subspecies is similar to *Hasora proxima siamica* Evans, 1932 from Thailand, but differs from it in the underside which has strong steely bluish-purple gloss instead of a dull greenish tinge, and in the head which is grey-brown, not green.

Hitherto this species was found from Siam, Borneo, the Philippines, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, and is separated into five subspecies except the present new one.

3. ***Hasora vitta vitta*** (Butler, 1870.) (Figs. 7-8. ♂; Textfig. 3, ♂ genitalia)

Specimens examined: 1♂, Trang Bom, 14-May-1961; 1♂, Bobla, 5-May-1962.

Male upperside plain dark brown with a small white dot in space 6 on forewing; on underside forewing subapical pale area faint, white scaling at cell-end; hindwing white central band 2 mm in width and rather sharply difined but completely broken at vein 1a, submarginal area on spaces 2 to 4 more or less paler, basal area paler than outer one, with strong bluish gloss.

Male genitalia: Dorsum large, sclerotized fenestrula longer than tegumen, a small membranous area at the dorso-median portion between tegumen and sclerotized fenestrula which is strongly swollen dorsally; scaphium quadrifid, one pair of arms from antero-dorsal portion long with many longitudinal sulci, another at the posterior margin short; reflexion of tegumen very wide and completely overlapping tegumen dorsally; gnathos large, the basal portion wide, connected with sclerotized fenestrula by a ridgy suture and with uncus by narrow membranous area, the ventral portion extending posteriorly, forming a cochlear; saccus rather well-developed. Valvae large, costa ill-developed, ampulla short and apically truncate, with two slender processes from the apex, one from the dorso-distal corner short, extending posteriorly with some teeth, the other from below the former, ventrally elongated, with some minute teeth, too, the dorsal margin of ampulla ridged inwardly; distal margin of valva between harpe and ampulla slightly excavated and there the external wall concave; harpe large, tapering apically with apex blunt and minutely dentate; sacculus well-developed, connected with harpe by well-marked ridge; outer wall of valva with small membranous area on the middle and a narrow membranous crevice extending ventrally from posterior portion of that area to near ventral margin of valva. Phallus short, weakly curved, subzonal portion equal in length to suprazonal portion of aedeagus which has minute teeth above on subapical surface, peri-vesical area situated on each side of the distal half of aedeagus. Juxta

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* Phallus is regrettably smashed in the examined male specimen.

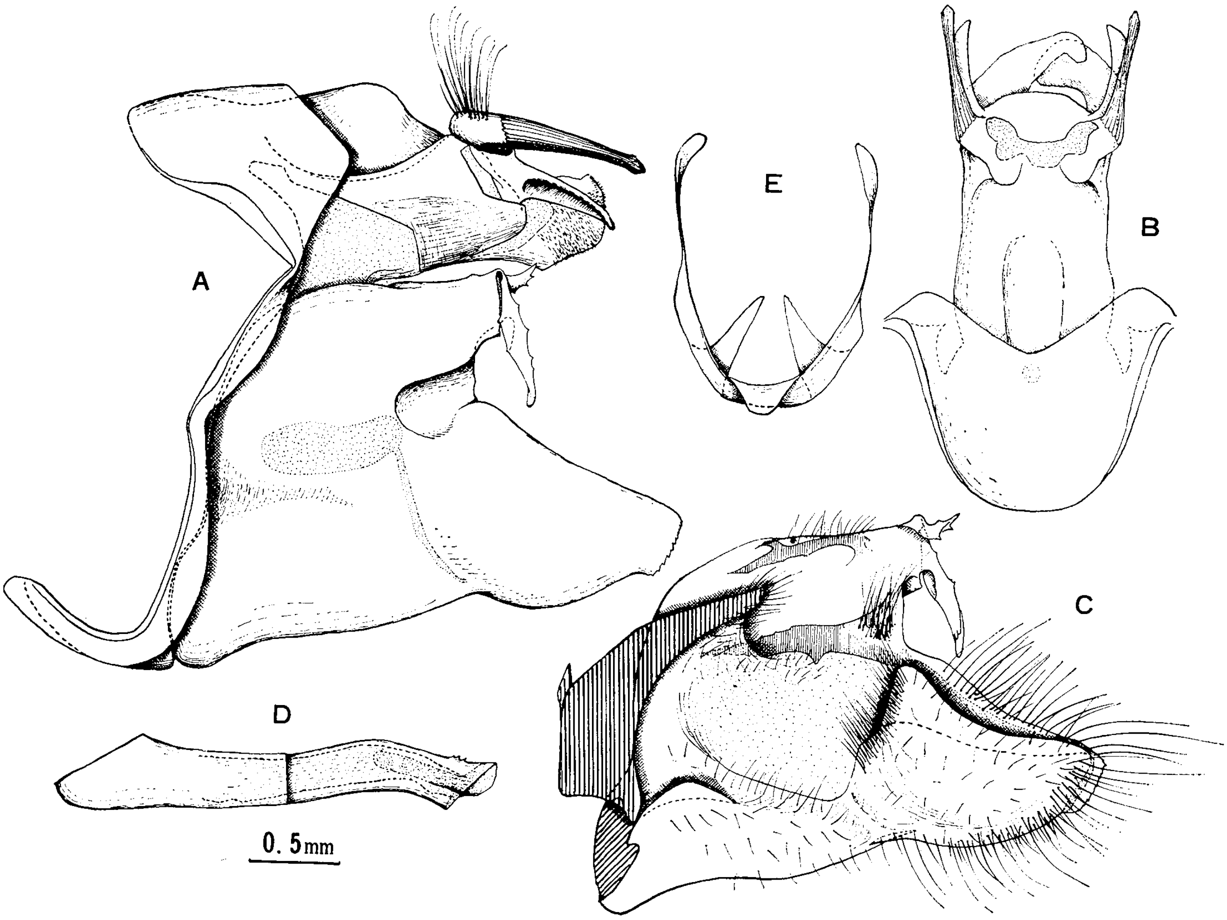


Fig. 3. Male genitalia of *Hasora vitta vitta* (Butler)
A: Lateral aspect as a whole except phallus. B: Dorsal aspect of dorsum.
C: Inner aspect of right-hand valva, with juxta. D: Lateral aspect of phallus.
E: Posterior aspect of juxta.

U-shaped with a pair of subbasal triangular expansions dorsally, lateral arms tapering apically.

This species has a wide distribution from India to New Guinea, and is separable into six subspecies.

4. ***Hasora chromus chromus*** (Cramer, 1782) (Figs. 9-10, ♂; Textfig. 4, ♂ genitalia)

Specimen examined: 1♂, Bobla, 16-May-1962.

In comparison with the Japanese subspecies *Hasora chromus inermis* Elwes & Edwards, this specimen belonging to nominate subspecies is more or less smaller, and has the underside hinding marked with conspicuously narrower white band; on upperside the basal areas of both wings are remarkably paler than the apical halves.

Male genitalia: Dorsum large, tegumen produced anteriorly with well-rounded anterior margin, sclerotized fenestrula well-swollen; scaphium with apex bifid, forming a pair of uncal processes which short extend posteriorly, from the base of each process protrudes a short dorsal process posteriorly which is numerously sulcate longitudinally; gnathal expansion large, the basal portion broad, connected with sclerotized fenestrula by a well-visible suture, the latero-median portion constricted, extending posteriorly, the apical portion dilated and minutely serrated, forming a cochlear; vinculum short, saccus moderate. Valvae large, costa + ampulla nearly two-thirds as long as the whole valva, ampulla linguiform but rather rectangular at a glance, the apical margin shallowly concaved, the internal surface well-sclerotized, forming an inner wall which is serrate on distal margin; harpe large and quadrilateral in shape, the dorsal margin of outer wall with several strong teeth; sacculus large, completely fused with harpe; valva deeply incised between harpe and ampulla, from the depth of the incised portion extending internally a narrow sclerotized expansion on anellifer, anellifer therefore divided into upper and lower areas by that expansion; outer wall of valva widely semi-membranous on mid-basal surface. Phallus short, coecum oblitelate, subzonal portion nearly half as long as the whole of phallus, suprazonal portion of aedeagus broadly membranous except the narrow dorsal area. Juxta V-shaped, the lateral arms ill-sclerotized,

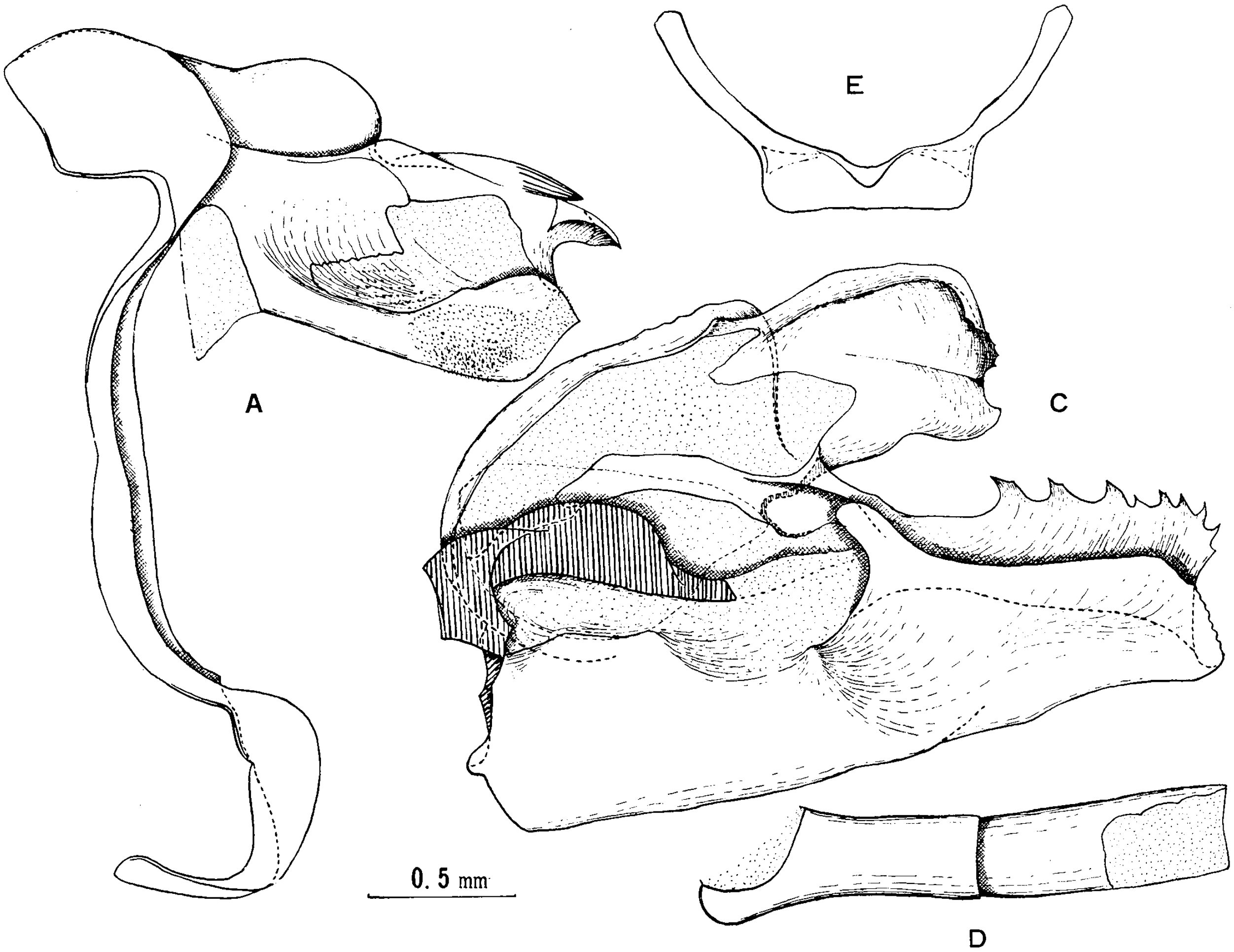


Fig. 4. Male genitalia of *Hasora chromus chromus* (CRAMER)
A: Lateral aspect of ring. C: Inner aspect of right-hand valva, with juxta.
D: Lateral aspect of phallus E: Posterior aspect of juxta.

bending posteriorly and united apically with the lower area of anellifer.

This species is widely distributed from almost all over India except Kashmir, through Indochina Peninsula, Malaysian Archipelago, South China and Riu-Kiu, the Philippines, New Guinea, Solomon to New Caledonia, Fiji and North-East Australia, and is separable into three subspecies.

5. ***Hasora taminatus malayana*** (Felder, 1860) (Figs. 11-12, ♂; Textfig. 5, ♂ genitalia)

Specimens examined: 1♂, Dinh Quan, 22-Mar.-1961; 1♂, Dinh Quan, 1-Apr.-1962.

Very close to the preceding species, but not paler on the basal areas in upperside of both wings. Underside hindwing is more strongly purple glossed, with the white band fainter.

At a glance, Formosan subspecies *Hasora taminatus vairacana* Fruhstorfer seems to be quite different from the present subspecies in the well-rounded wing-shape and ill-produced tornal lobe of hindwing in both sexes, but the male genital characters in both subspecies are identical with each other.

Male genitalia: Dorsum large, reflexion of tegumen very broad and well-expanded laterally; sclerotized fenestrula not swollen, a minute membranous area at the middle of dorsum; scaphium with two pair of dorsal processes, the posterior one shorter, forming a pair of uncal arms, the anterior one long and more highly raised, prolonged beyond the apices of the posterior pair, with

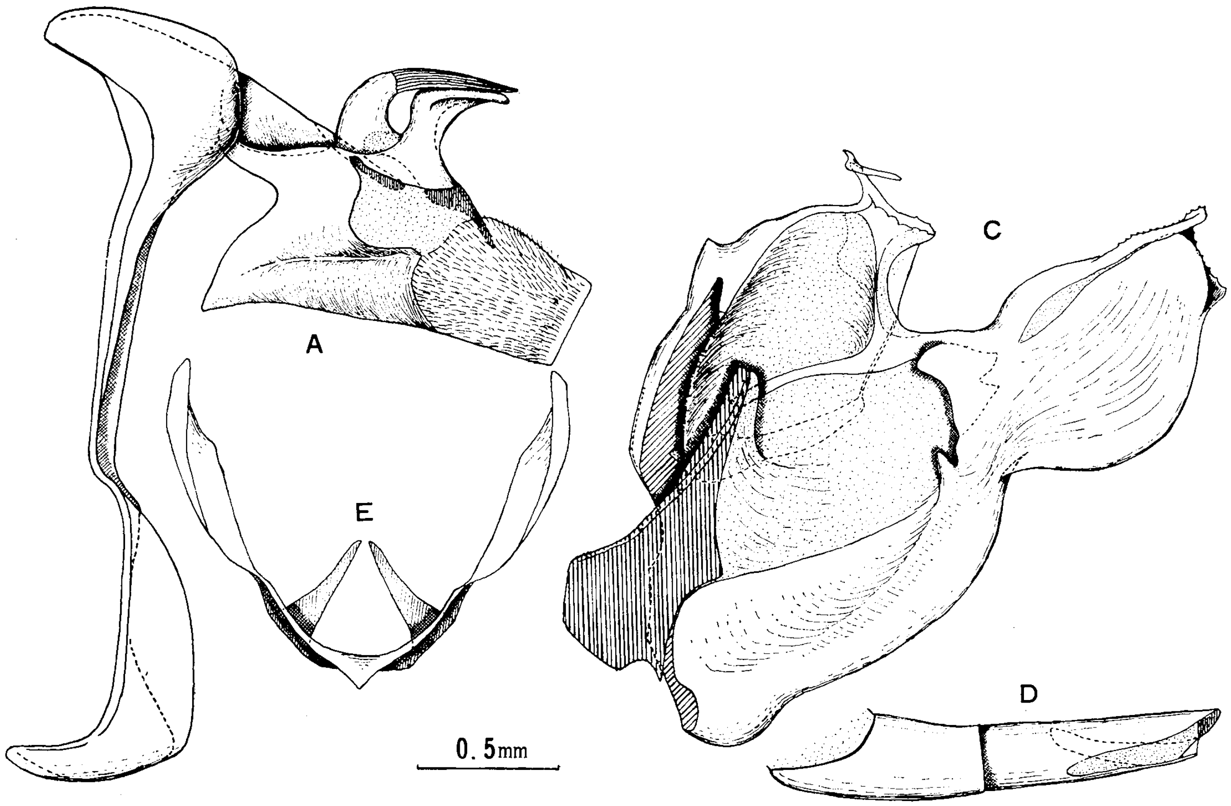


Fig. 5. Male genitalia of *Hasora taminatus malayana* (Felder)
A: Lateral aspect of ring. C: Inner aspect of right-hand valva, with juxta.
D: Lateral aspect of phallus. E: Posterior aspect of juxta.

numerous sulci, dorsal area of scaphium between the bases of both pair of processes widely membranous; gnathos large, constricted basal portion conglutinated with sclerotized fenestrula by well-marked ridge, ventral portion well expanded posteriorly beyond end of scaphium with its cochlear weakly sclerotized and minutely serrate; viuculum short, with saccus short producing anteriorly. Valvae large, ampulla + costa nearly half as long as the whole of valva, ampulla gently produced posteriorly with a filamentous process at the postero-dorsal corner, incision between harpe and ampulla wide, the internal sclerotized portion on anellifer very narrow; harpe with the base constricted, ventral margin expanded convexly, and apex truncate which is minutely serrate on the dorsal and apical edges; sacculus large, nearly one and a half times as long as harpe, outer wall of valva narrowly membranous on the middle. Phallus short, straight, suprazonal portion of aedeagus short with apical semi-membranous area on the lateral sides. Juxta semi-circular, with basal portion broad, lateral branches elongated to blunt apices, which are extended upwards beyond the apices of internal lamellae of valvae.

This species ranges from South and East India to the Philippines, Amboina, Ceram and Tymol, and is separable into ten subspecies. The present subspecies is spread over South Burma, Siam, Hainan, Hong Kong, Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo, Nias, Java and Sumbawa.

6. ***Badamia exclamationis*** (Fabricius, 1775) (Textfig. 6, ♂ genitalia)

Specimens examined: 1♂, Dinh Quan, 3-Apr.-1960; 1♀, Trang Bom, 15-Jan.-1961; 1♀, Trang Bom, 2-July-1961; 1♂, Dinh Quan, 30-Mar.-1962; 1♀, Trang Bom, 15-Apr.-1962; 1♂, Ba-

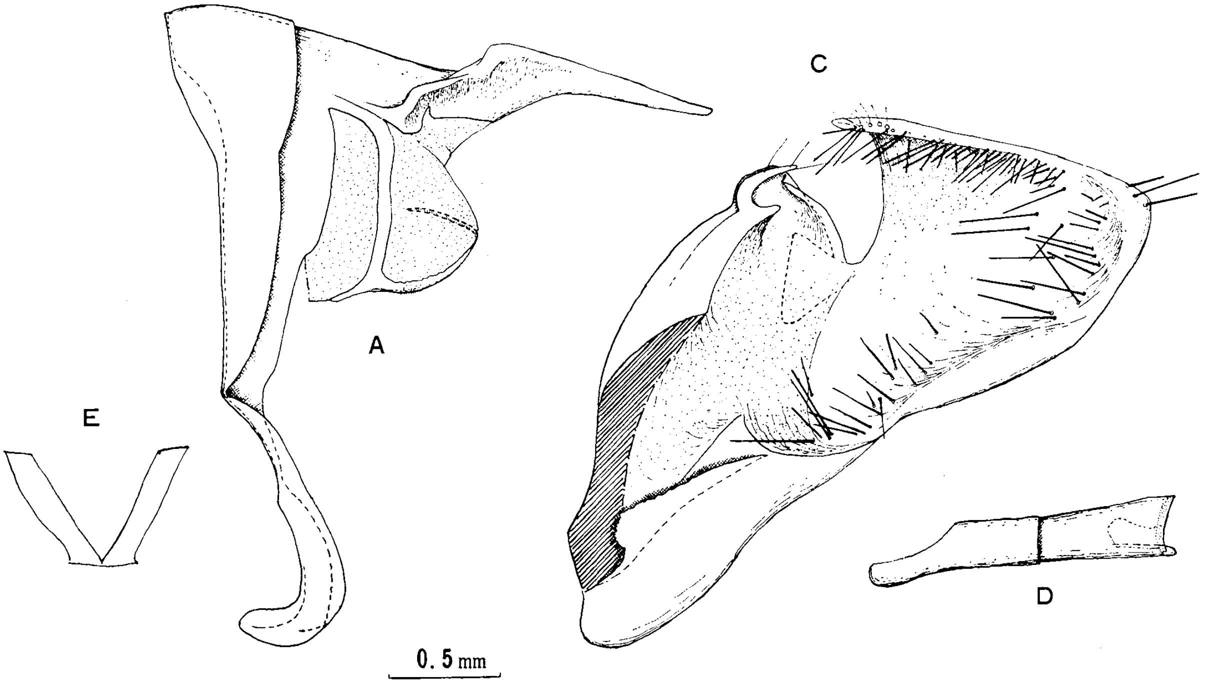


Fig. 6. Male genitalia of *Badamia exclamationis* (Fabricius)
A: Lateral aspect of ring. C: Inner aspect of right-hand valva.
D: Lateral aspect of phallus. E: Posterior aspect of juxta.

Diem, 29-Apr.-1962; 1♂, K-241 (bet. Djiring and Dalat) 5-May-1962; 1♀, Trang Bom, 8-July-1962.

A common species in this subfamily in this region. Its range extends widely from India to Australia, Fiji, Samoa and Tonga, and is not divided into geographical races.

Male genitalia: Dorsum high, triangular in lateral view with a long uncus which is tapered apically to slender apex; gnathos narrowed, conglutinated with sclerotized fenestrula at the uppermost, the ventral portion bifurcate, the posterior branch elongated and proclinate, the anterior one short. Valva strongly constricted above at the middle, the apical triangular half or harpe with no serration or teeth, but furnished with a number of strong spine-like bristles on submarginal area of internal wall, ampulla with a dorsal slender process, sacculus with a distinctly sclerotized flap-like process inwardly; phallus short, rather simple, zone at the middle. Juxta V-shaped with lateral arms tapered apically.

Subfamily Pyrginae

According to Evans, 21 species of this subfamily from the Indo-Chinese region are preserved in the British Museum, while Métaye listed 14 species in his work under the subfamily-name "Hesperiinae." They are too small in the number of species in comparison with those hitherto recorded from Thailand, Burma or Malaya. This is probably due to insufficient researches on the fauna of this region, and more species will be found there, especially in the mountainous areas.

In this paper, 18 species captured by the senior author from South Vietnam are reported, and some of them are new members from the Indo-Chinese region.

7. ***Capila phanaeus decoloris* ssp. nov.** (Figs. 13-16, ♂; Textfig. 7, ♂ genitalia)

Male upperside various in colour: in the pale-coloured specimens (Fig. 13-14), bright or reddish ferruginous brown except for the submarginal dark brown area, with brack-edged hyaline subapical, discal and discoidal cell spots, while in the darker specimens (Fig. 15-16), ground colour is almost dark brown, only but discal area of hind-wing ferruginous, with hyaline spots which are not edged with black. Forewing subapical 3 hyaline spots distinct and often well enlarged, black dots in double in space 1b, singly in spaces 4 and 5, these dots being partially or almost entirely diffused in dark specimens; hindwing with elongated black dots in spaces 1c to 7 and in cell, and in space 1c doubly, in the cell trebly in the pale specimens, singly in the dark one. Underside dark brown in the dark specimens, while tawny brown in the pale ones. In the latter, black dots on hindwing ring-shaped with grey centre in spaces 2 and 3. In both forms palpi are pale tawny and compound eyes are red.

Male genitalia: Dorsum small, tegumen; short, not produced anteriorly, sclerotized fenestrula broad, completely connected with tegumen; scaphium small, dorsal portion gently swollen, apically bifurcate in lateral view, dorso-distal portion a little protruded posteriorly into a rather pointed tip, ventro-distal portion laterally bifid, with the margin minutely serrate, scaphium entirely conglutinated with sclerotized fenestrula at the dorsal portion which is shallowly concaved, and connected with gnathos by narrow membranous area laterally; gnathos with basal portion broad, united with sclerotized fenestrula and broadly expanding posteriorly but tapering ventrally, bent posteriorly at the elbow and ending in the dilated cochlear which is minutely serrate; lateral portion of tegumen and vinculum slender, reflexed portion of the ring narrow, saccus short. Valvae large, costa short, ampulla consisting of two long processes, the upper process longer than

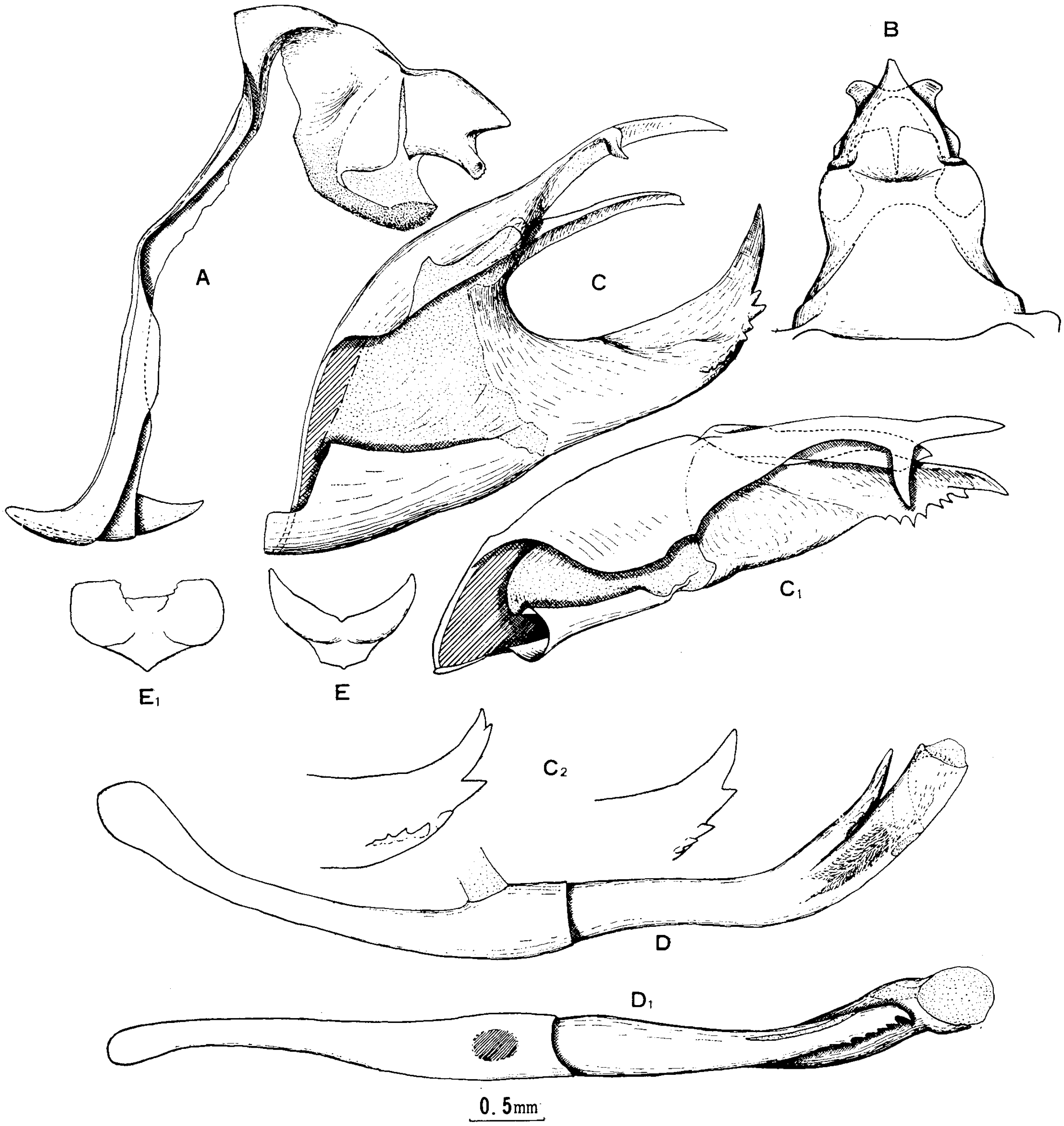


Fig. 7. Male genitalia of *Capila phanaeus decoloris* **ssp. nov.**
A: Lateral aspect of ring. B: Dorsal aspect of dorsum.
C: Inner aspect of right-hand valva. C_1: Dorsal aspect of right-hand valva.
C_2: Some individual varieties of apical portion of harpe. D: Lateral aspect of phallus.
D_1: Dorsal aspect of phallus. E: Posterior aspect of juxta.
E_1: Ventral aspect of juxta.

lower one and slender, with sharply pointed apex, producing a short, sharply pointed branch at the subapical portion inwardly, lower process rather flattened and subequal throughout in width, with apex angled; harpe large, curving dorsally on apical one-third, tapering apically to sharply pointed tip, subapical portion of ventral margin strongly dentate; sacculus large but slightly shorter than harpe. Phallus very long and slender, gently curved dorsally at both apical and basal portions, subzonal portion more or less longer than suprazonal portion of aedeagus, a dorso-distal process of aedeagus with several dentations on its left side, vesica with cornuti represented by a bunch of numerous minute denticles. Juxta plate-like, lateral arms short and tapering apically.

Distribution: South Vietnam

Holotype: ♂, Trang Bom, 29 - Apr,-1961

Paratypes: 1♂, Trang Bom, 14 - Aug.-1960; 1♂, Trang Bom, 9 - Oct.-1960; 1♂, Trang Bom, 18- Jun.-1961.

This new subspecies is one of the northern subspecies with conspicuously large three subapical hyaline spots on forewing, and differs from the others in the colouring which varies from dark to pale brown, in the spotting which resembles to *flora* in the pale specimen, to *fiducia* in the dark one, and in the male genitalia with harpal apex occasionally undivided as in *flora*, bifid or trifid as in the others, grading from *flora* to *fiducia* or *lalita*.

Genus *Capila* consists of nine species including the largest of South-East Asian hesperiids, and is distributed from India and China through Indo-China Peninsula to Malaya, Sumatra and Borneo. The present species has the widest distribution throughout the above-mentioned areas, and is divided into eight subspecies.

8. ***Celaenorrhinus asmara consertus*** DE NICÉVILLE, 1890 (Figs. 17-18, ♂; Textfig. 8, ♂ genitalia)

Specimens examined: 1♂, Trang Bom, 25-Dec.-1960; 1♀, Trang Bom, 14 - Jan.-1962.

This species was reported by SHIRÔZU and SAIGUSA (1962) from Laos with the photograph of a female specimen.

Male genitalia: Tegumen large, completely conglutinated with sclerotized fenestrula, only separated from that by the lateral edge, from which protrudes a pair of lateral tusk-shaped processes posteriorly, each process large and strong, slightly bent down apically, latero-caudal edge of sclerotized fenestrula produced laterally with rounded margin, forming a pair of flap-like lobes; scaphium small, with a pair of unci which are broadly separated laterally from and parallel to each other, each uncus rather short, protruded posterodorsaly to weakly hamulate extremity, with a narrow lobe latero-ventrally at the subapical portion of the ventral margin; gnathos large, entirely fused with sclerotized fenestrula at the broad base which is separated from scaphium by lateral triangularly membranous area, basal portion of gnathos tapered ventrally and bent posteriorly at the ventral elbow, thence curving dorsally, finally ending in recurvate tip, and forming cochlear; saccus moderate. Valvae large, basal portion broad, tapered apically, costa narrow, wrapped inwardly, sacculus broad, the well-rounded proximal end produced anteriorly, ampullar projection obsolete, harpe elongated, gradually curving upwards, the apical portion somewhat dilated, the distal margin with some teeth. Phallus rather short, subzonal portion thick with coecum moderate, suprazonal portion of aedeagus somewhat shorter and slenderer than subzonal portion, the dorso-distal

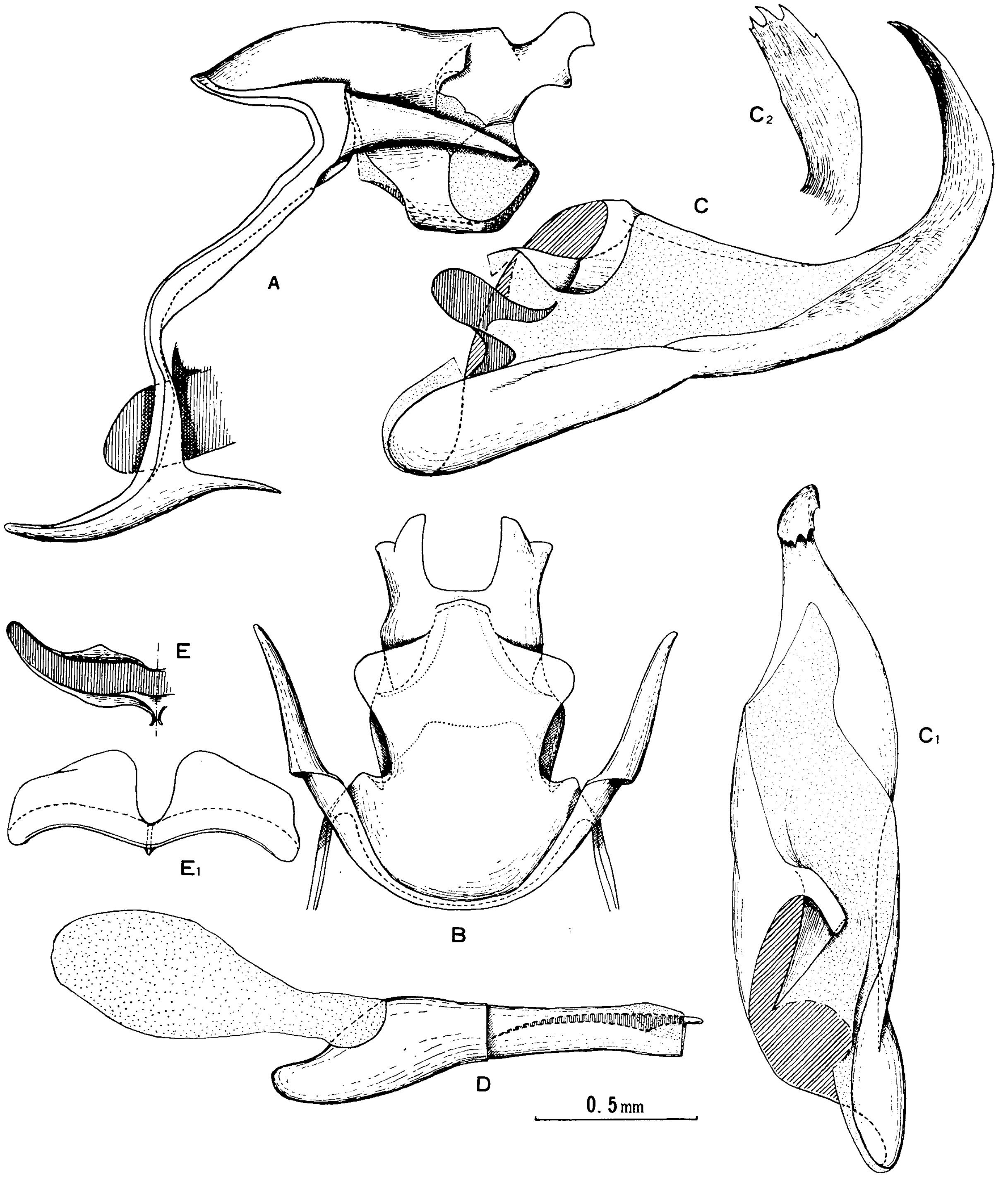


Fig. 8. Male genitalia of *Celaenorrhinus asmara consertus* DE NICÉVILLE.

A: Lateral aspect of ring.
B: Dorsal aspect of dorsum.
C: Inner aspect of right-hand valva.
C_1: Dorsal aspect of right-hand valva.
C_2: Apical portion of harpe.
D: Lateral aspect of phallus.
E: Posterior aspect of juxta.
E_1: Dorsal aspect of juxta.

surface semi-membranous, apex truncate, vesica with a cornutus represented by a large and slender lamella which is rather longer than half of phallus. Juxta large and flattened, dorsal expansion broad, reflexed posteriorly, with a deep incision at the middle.

9. ***Celaenorrhinus aurivittata aurivittata*** Moore, 1865 (Figs. 19–20, ♀)

Specimen examined: 1♀, Banmethuot, 13 - Dec.-1963, Truong Van Suu leg.

Both wings dark brown in ground colour, strewn all over with ochreous hair-like scales, which on hindwing are somewhat crowded at the cell-end forming a faint bar; forewing with a complete yellow band running obliquely from tornus at the end of space 1b to mid-costa at end of space 12, at both the costal and the tornal portions the band tinged with orange, while its intermediate portion from vein 2 to the radius paler and semi-hyaline, outer margin of the band irregular and not pushed out beyond cell-end, while the inner margin rather smooth and very slightly concaved, a subapical semi-hyaline yellowish dot in each of spaces 6 to 8, the dots in spaces 7 and 8 overlapping each other.

This species is characteristic in the point that hind tibiae in the male have no hair-pencil present in all the other species of this genus. Its range spreads from Assam through Indo-China and Malay Peninsulae to Sumatra and Borneo. Five subspecies are known. The nominate subspecies now examined occurs in Assam, Burma, Siam, Szechwan, Indo-China and the Andamans, and the representative from Peninsular Siam and Malaya belongs to the other subspecies.

The next two species have been fully treated of by Shirôzu and Saigusa (1962) on the same subspecies as are represented by our specimens.

10. ***Gerosis bhagava bhagava*** (Moore, 1865) (Figs. 21–22, ♂)

Specimen examined: 1♂, Trang Bom, 7-Jan.-1962.

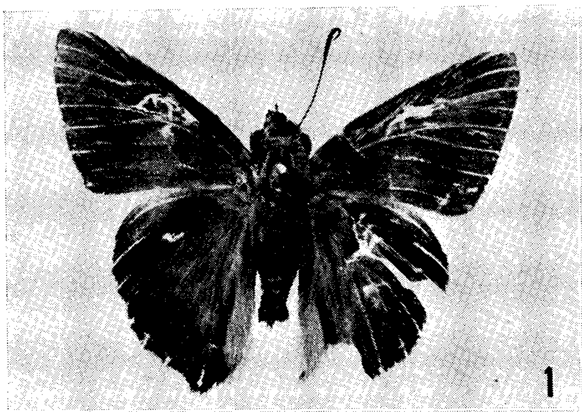
11. ***Pseudocoladenia dan fabia*** (Evans, 1949) (Figs. 23–24, ♂)

Specimens examined; 1♂, Vodat, 17-Oct.-1959; 1♂, Trang Bom, 9-Oct.-1960; 1♂, Trang Bom, 2-Jan.-1962; 1♂, Banmethuot, 16- Sept.-1962.

One male specimen shown in plate is somewhat larger than the other specimens in size, and has the cell-spot being much prolonged at the lower limb, while in typical *fabia* the upper and lower limbs of cell-spot are subequal.

Explanation of Plates

Fig. 1 *Bibasis sena uniformis* Elwes & Edwards, ♂.	Fig. 2 ditto, underside.
Fig. 3 *Hasora proxima chalybeia* Inoue & Kawazoé, ♂.	Fig. 4 ditto, underside.
Fig. 5 *Hasora proxima chalybeia* Inoue & Kawazoé, ♀.	Fig. 6 ditto, underside.
Fig. 7 *Hasora vitta vitta* (Butler), ♂.	Fig. 8 ditto, underside.
Fig. 9 *Hasora chromus chromus* (Cramer), ♂.	Fig. 10 ditto, underside.
Fig. 11 *Hasora taminatus malayana* (Felder), ♂	Fig. 12 ditto, underside.
Fig. 13 *Capila phanaeus decoloris* Inoue & Kawazoé, ♂.	Fig. 14 ditto, underside.
Fig. 15 *Capila phanaeus decoloris* Inoue & Kawazoé, ♂.	Fig. 16 ditto, underside.
Fig. 17 *Celaenorrhinus asmara consertus* de Nicéville, ♂.	Fig. 18 ditto, underside.
Fig. 19 *Celaenorrhinus aurivittata aurivittata* Moore, ♀.	Fig. 20 ditto, underside.
Fig. 21 *Gerosis bhagava bhagava* (Moore), ♂.	Fig. 22 ditto, underside.
Fig. 23 *Pseudocoladenia dan favia* (Evans), ♂.	Fig. 24 ditto, underside.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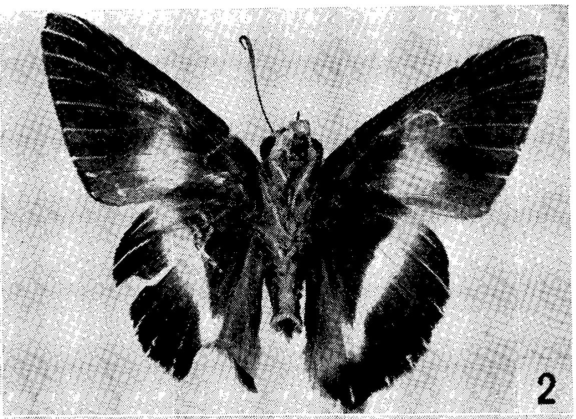
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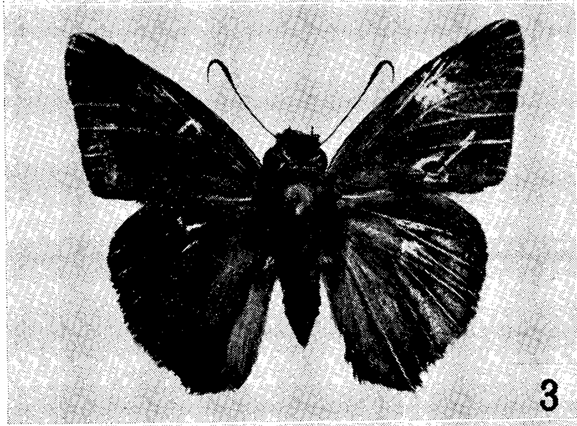
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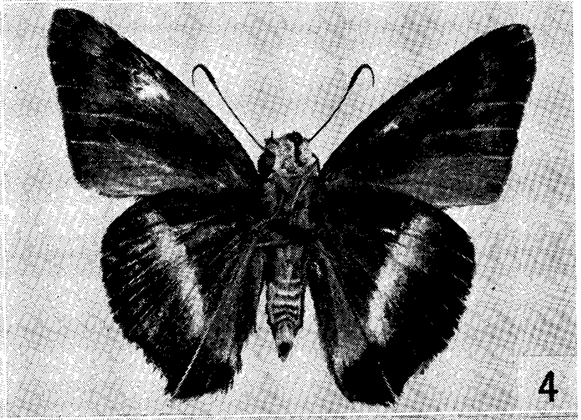
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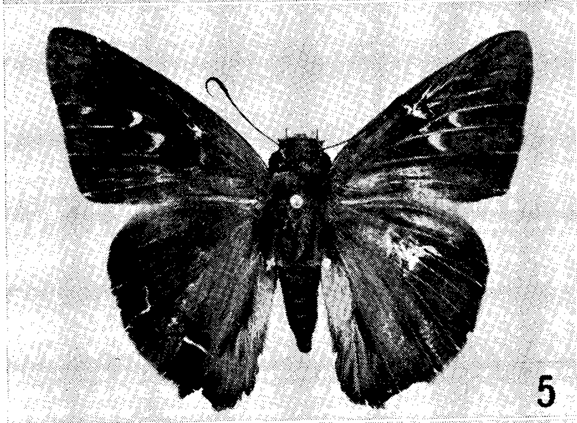
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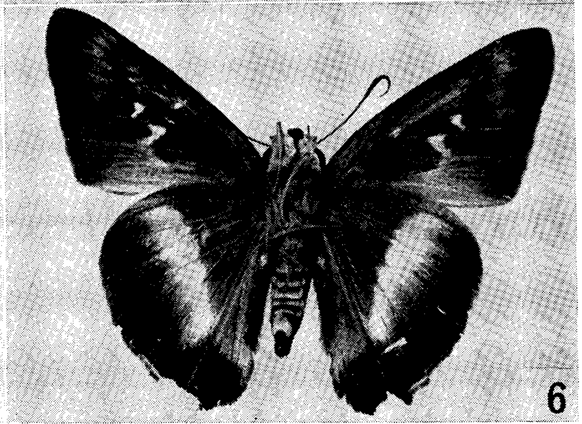
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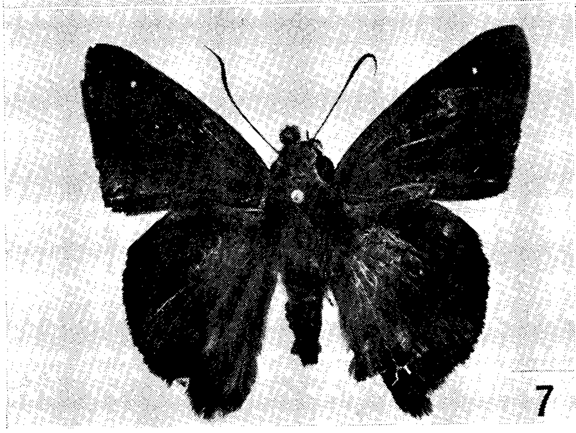
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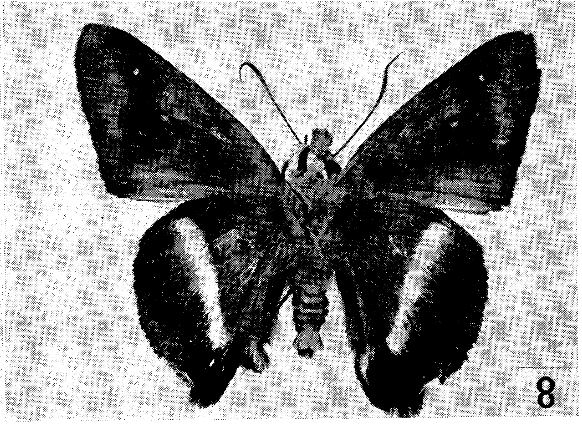
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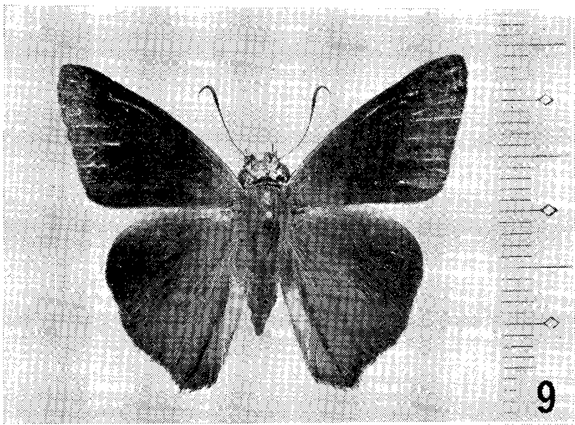
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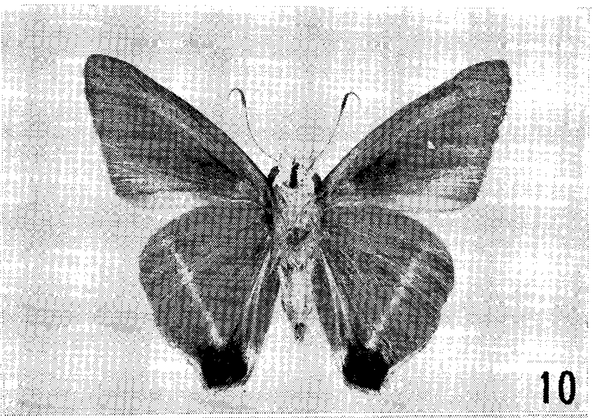
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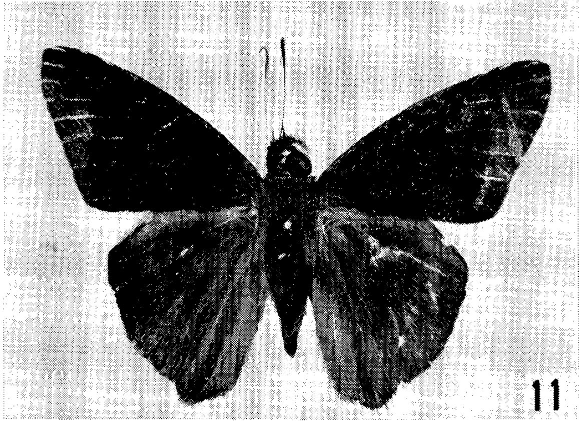
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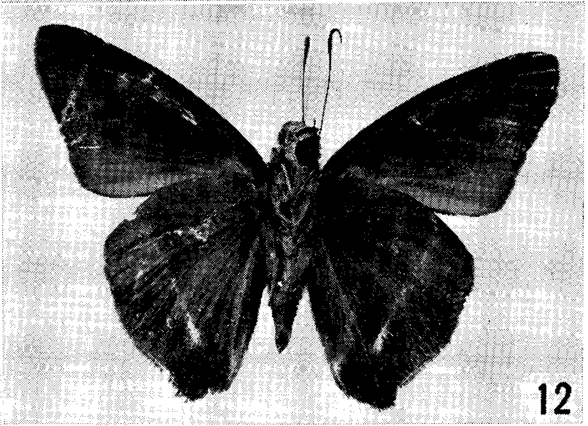
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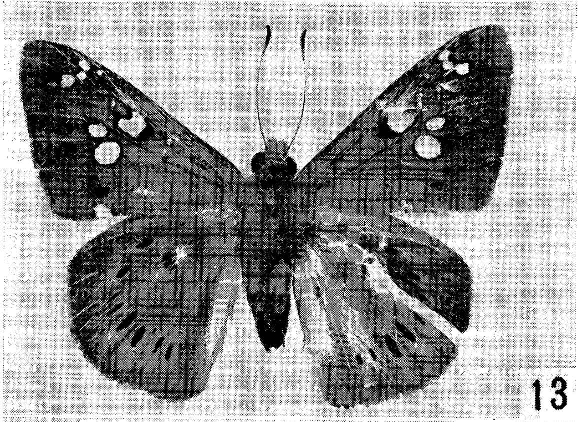
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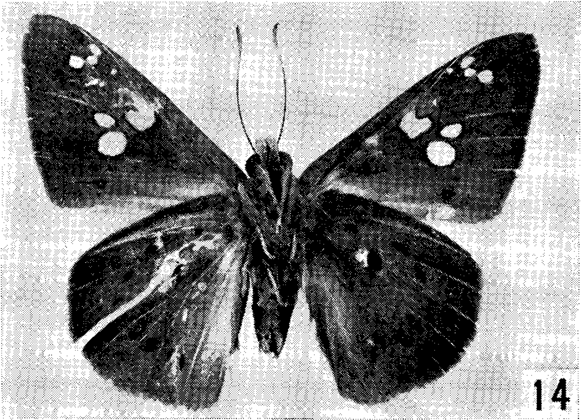
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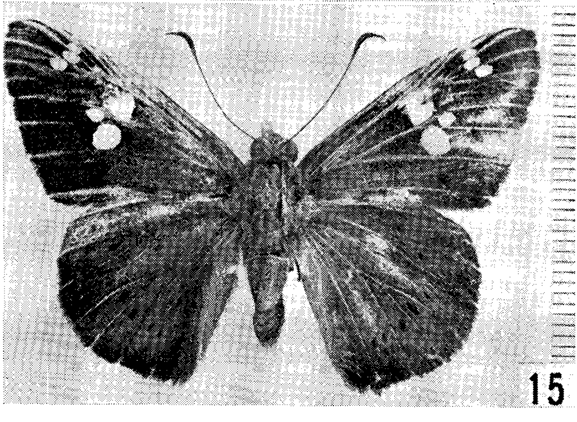
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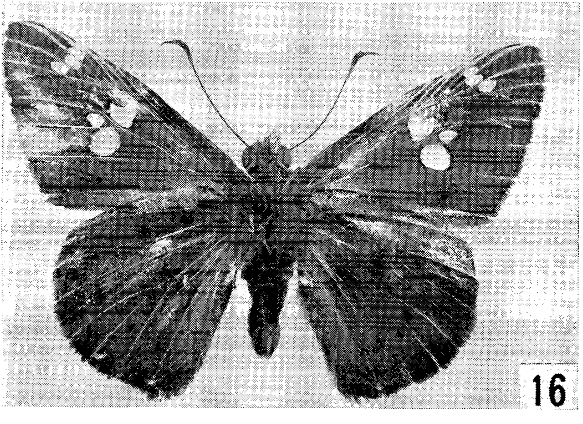
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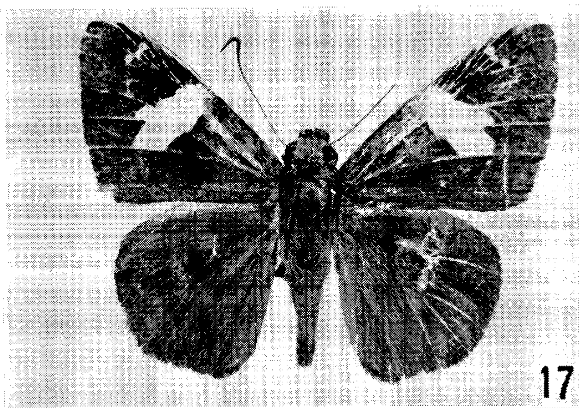
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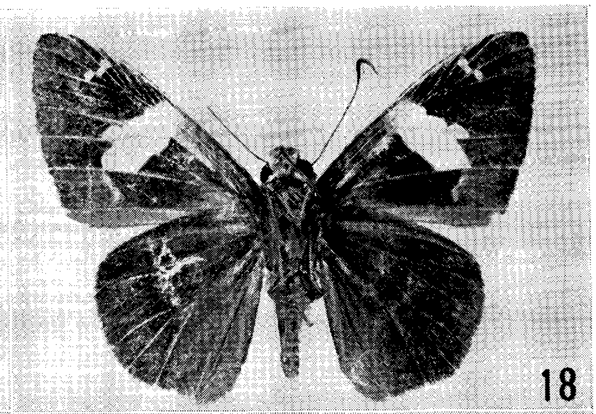
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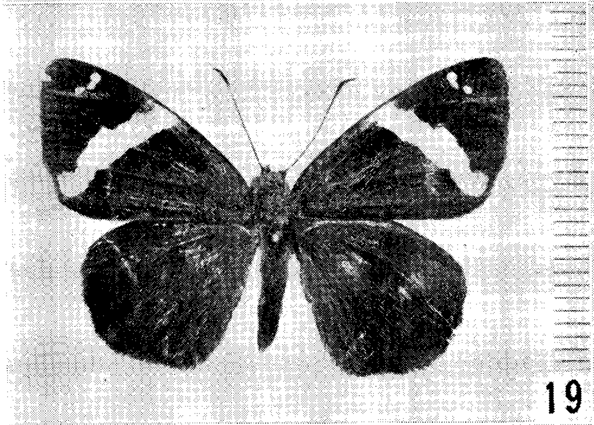
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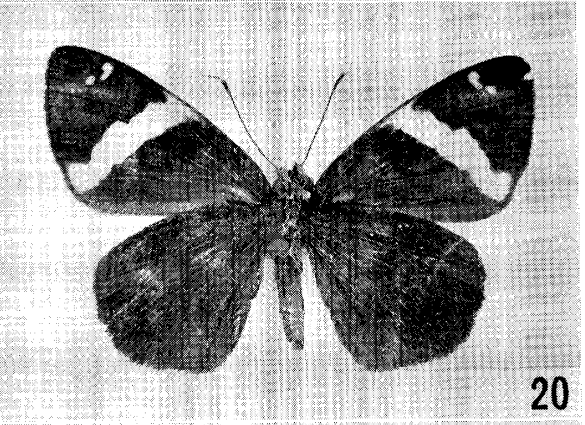
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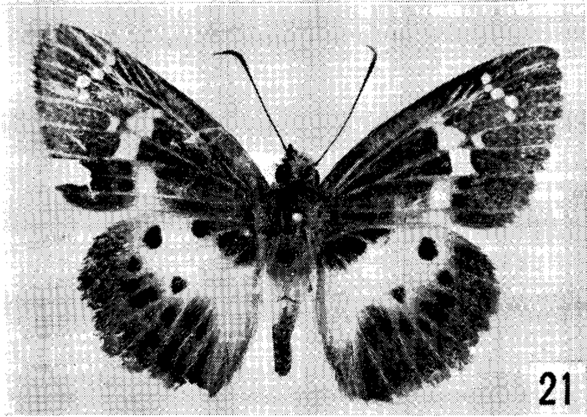
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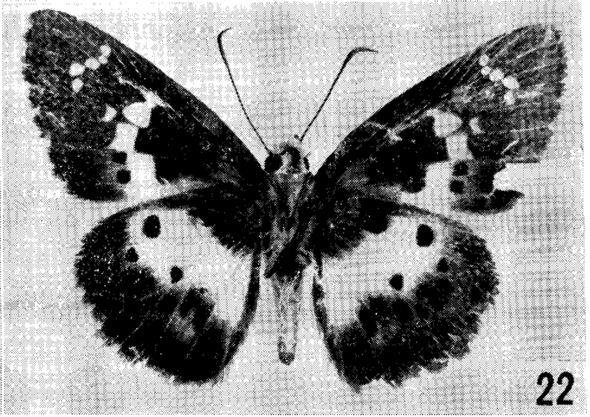
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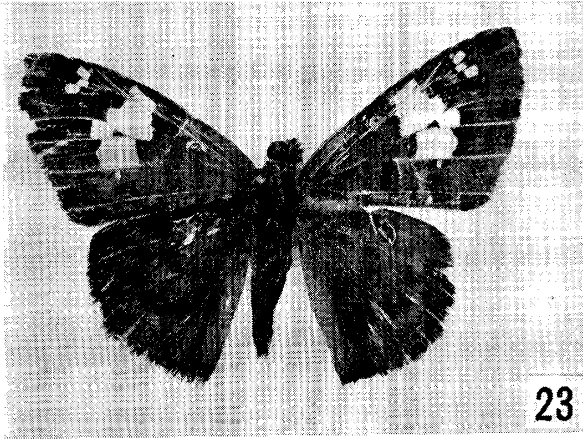
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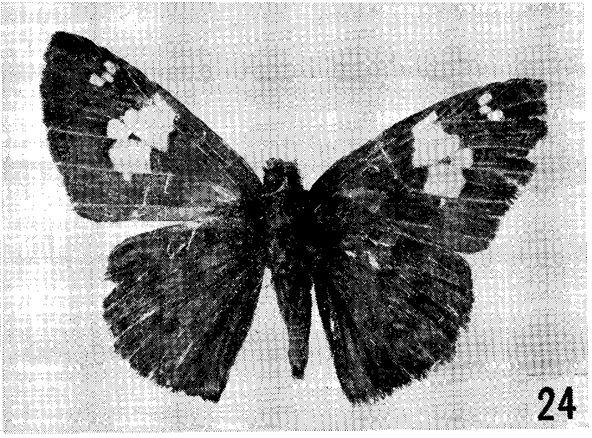
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